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The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come .- JAMES G. BLAINE.

IT looks more and more like Harrison.

THE Democratic party favors protection for campaign purposes and free trade the rest of

MRS. CLEVELAND having given her husband a certificate of good character, the campaign can now proceed.

WHEN you come to read it over, the Reverend Pendleton's retraction doesn't seem to petract so very much after all.

THE county press of the State was never so strong nor so unanimous for General Harrison as now. The column is stiffening up along the whole line.

DEMOCRATS are hoping that the tariff plat form of 1884, "as interpreted by the President's message," will prove a good enough Morgan till after the election.

THE Republican party is not wedded to the present tariff, nor to any particular tariff, but It is wedded to the protection of American industry first, last and all the time.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON explains that the Mills bill is a protective, not a free-trade measure. Does Mr. Watterson think the American people are fools, simply because he is dishonest?

A PROMINENT Republican of Pennsylvania wires us as follows: "Harrison steadily growing here and in New York. Sherman the only other candidate now seriously thought of in the East."

DEMOCRATIC papers are engaged in explaining the Oregon election. Their explanations differ, but there is practical unanimity in the conclusion that it went much as Maine did for Governor Kent.

THE Journal's news columns this morning bear evidence to the fact that the feeling in favor of General Harrison as an available candidate for the presidency is growing with surprising rapidity. Indiana Republicans have a great opportunity within their grasp, and earnest, energetic and enthusiastic work will enable them to achieve the greatest distinction the party in this State has yet known.

THE leaders of the Democratic party have admitted that their tariff platform of 1884 was a straddle and meant nothing, till it was interpreted by Cleveland's free-trade message. That is, they went before the people on a false pretense, made the campaign of 1884 on false pretense, elected their candidate on false pretense, and did business under false pretenses for three years, till it suited his fraudulency to interpret the straddle.

THE indications are that we are to hear a great deal during the next few months about Mr. Thurman's honesty. Outside of the Democratic party honesty is not so rare a virtue as to make a man conspicuous. Mr. Thurman deserves credit for his vigorous prosecution of the Ohio tally-sheet forgers, but he was paid for that. We have never heard of his denouncing or condemning the wholesale frauds and outrages perpetrated by his party in the South. If he has ever risen above his party it has escaped our memory.

THE defeat of Mr. Bamberger for member of the school board is in no sense derogatory to him. He is a good man, and well qualified by his tastes and public spirit for the position; but he was defeated on account of his attitude, or supposed attitude, on the question of German in the schools. But for this there would probably have been no opposition to him. Mr. Frenzel, in the First district, would undoubtedly have been defeated if the opposing candidate had been in favor of abolishing German. The people have made up their minds on this matter, and will have their way. It is only a question of time.

THE Chicago Tribune and certain gentlemen who are being interviewed by request are circulating the story that members of the Indiana delegation to the Chicago convention are not in favor of General Harrison's nomination, some claiming even that a majority of the delegation are only waiting an opportunity to desert General Harrison and vote in convention for Judge Gresham. This is a willful and deliberate slander upon the delegation, and upon their characters as honest and granted the right to vote by "the several truthful men. Not a single man in the delegation would or could have been elected a delegate except for his explicit avowal of his determination to support General Harrison, not perfunctorily, but with the sincere and namest purpose to secure his nomination, | cation denies the binding force of the consti-

and to stand by him and vote for him so long as his name should be before the convention. It is an insult to every delegate to say that they, or any of them, have obtained the place with a view or purpose of deserting the choice of the Republicans of Indiana as expressed in the various district conventions and the State convention.

The Republicans of Indiana are in earnest in their purpose to be faithfully represented at Chicago, and to have their wishes carried out by the men they have chosen and to whom they have committed this trust. They will brook no trifling in this matter.

THE REPUBLICAN PROBLEM. The coming presidential election will be a turning point in the history of the country, and its result will be felt for many years to come. The party that is successful in this election will undoubtedly retain control of the government for a long time. If the Democracy are successful it will give them four years more of power during which they will so strengthen their position that it will be very difficult to dislodge them. If the Republicans succeed it will mean that the Democratic party has been tried and found wanting and need not apply again. If the Republicans lose this election it will be a long time before they can expect to win again or to have as good a chance of winning as they have now. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance for the welfare of the party and of the country, which we hold to be synonymous, that the Republicans should utilize every possible chance of success in the contest on which they are about entering. It is to be hoped the convention soon to meet at Chicago will realize the critical nature of the situation and the weight of responsibility devolved upon it, and will shape its action with the sole purpose and to the single end securing a Republican victory in November. If there is any other sentiment to be aired, any other theory to be enforced, any personal or factional quarrels to be settled, any old debts or grudges to be paid off, let them all be indefinitely postponed or summarily pitched out of the window. If the convention admits to its deliberations anything at war with the plain conditions of success as indicated by the existing situation and by passing events, it will be unfaithful to its duty to the Republican party and the country. These conditions, as the Journal sees them, indicate that Indiana is the key of the situation and is to be the determinative State in so far as any hope of Republican success is concerned. With Indiana success is assured, without Indiana it is almost hopeless. As a matter of practical politics, therefore, the most important point for the convention to decide will be how to secure Indiana. On this point it need not be in doubt. The Republicans of this State have solved it in advance by presenting a candidate who possesses

every element of strength every claim on the favorable consideration of the party possessed by any other candidate, with the additional one that he can and will bring into the Republican camp this close, doubtful, necessary State. This is Gen. Benjamin Harrison. In presenting him as their candidate, and instructing their delegates to exhaust every honorable means to secure his nomination, the Republicans of Indiana have been actuated only by motives which should influence Republicans everywhere-a knowledge of his eminent fitness, a confidence that he can carry every State that any other Republican can, with the added certainty that he can carry Indiana. In the case, as thus presented, there is no sentiment, except in so far as General Harrison himself represents the best sentiments of the Republican party from its origin to the present. Otherwise, his candidacy rests on a baof cold and calculating politics. The conditions and circumstances which have pushed Indiana to the front as the pivotal State of the coming contest have pushed Gen. Harrison to the front as Indiana's candidate. The Republicans of Indiana will not bring him before the convention merely to honor him or to serve any purpose of their own. but to serve the Republican party of the Nation. As an integral part of the great political organization whose continued existence may almost be said to be involved in the next election, they are equally interested with the Republicans of other States in the nomination of a candidate who gives the best assurance of success, and, knowing General Harrison's strength in this State, they hold that he is the man. They will go to Chicago hoping that the convention will be wise enough to see the matter in this light, and to subordinate all other objects to the single one of insuring success by making him the party's

standard-bearer. IS IT EQUAL SUFFRAGE?

The so-called female suffrage resolution adopted by the Prohibitionists is more of declaration in favor of State rights than of female suffrage. Here is the resolution:

"That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex, or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been held from citizens whe are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several States on such educa-

tional basis as they may deem wise." This bears the marks of Southern authorship. Mr. Sam Small, of Georgia, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The point of contention was how to indorse female suffrage, if at all, without offending the South, which is unanimously in favor of State rights, considerably in favor of prohibition, and not at all in favor of woman suffrage. The resolution is therefore composed of about one part of female suffrage to ninetynine parts of State rights. Women, as a disfranchised class, are first lumped with negroes, and then the demand is very guardedly made that both classes, "of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot," shall be conclusion of the resolution is that it relegates the entire control of the suffrage question to the several States, and by impli-

tutional amendments or the right of Congress to enforce negro suffrage in the South. It is something to have had a convention, composed in part of Southern delegates, some of whom had served in the confederate army. place itself on record with a declaration "that the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color or sex." At this point the resolution should have continued, "and whereas the ballot has been given to colored men by the constitutional amendments and acts of Congress in conformity therewith. which no State has the power or the right to oppose in the slightest degree, therefore it should be given to women on the same terms and conditions." But Mr. Sam Small, with one eve shut towards woman suffrage and the other wide open towards State rights, could omit the opportunity to relegate the whole suffrage question, white as well as colored, and male as well as female, to the State legislatures. As far as a platform resolution can commit a convention or a party to anything, this one commits the Prohibitionists to the disfranchisement of colored men in the South, except in so far as the legislatures of the Southern States may choose to remedy the wrong, with the added suggestion that it should not be remedied at all, except on the basis of an educational qualification. In other words, it commits the Prohibitionists of the North, as well as of the South, to an unqualified approval of the Democratic policy of nullifying the constitutional amendments and the civil-rights law, except in so far as the Southern State legislatures may choose to recognize and ratify them. This is a large-sized State-rights pill, with a very thin sugar coating of female suffrage.

STREET BAILROADS.

The matters in controversy as to their spective rights and privileges between the several street-car companies, and each company and the city, will be before the special meeting of the City Council this evening for discussion and adjustment. While the rights of the city should be carefully guarded and protected, it is nevertheless the duty of the Council to act fairly and liberally toward the companies, provided the companies are acting in good faith and with an honest purpose, and while seeking a good investment, are yet preparing to render an equivalent in the way of public convenience to the city and the citizens. The Journal is not taking sides in this matter, further than it wishes the advancement of the growth and prosperity of Indian-

The present company—the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company-is operating under an old charter and its amendments. That charter was very liberal, possibly too liberal; yet the rights granted thereby are vested rights, and cannot be ruthlessly divested. Before proceeding to any measures that would interfere with those rights the Council should be thoroughly advised. The old company has changed owners within the past few weeks, and gentlemen of capital and enterprise have invested over a million of dollars in the property. They have made this investment, to be sure, with a view of making money; so does every other man or company that engages in business. But the fact that these men have invested so much money is certainly an assurance that they will seek to popularize their road so as to make it both a convenience and a necessity to the citizens. The company has already made very great improvement in the service, and it promises more and greater improvements. It is manifestly its interest that it should do so. The owners of a million of dollars may be safely set down as clear-headed business men. Having put so much money in the city, with the pro mise of more, it is clearly our interest to treat with them fairly, liberally and generously, always, however, protecting the rights of the city. If the company has made mistakes, or claims more than proper, the differences should be calmly examined into and adjusted. There is no call for violent action or retaliation, until other methods have been ex-

The two other companies seeking grants and privileges at the hands of the Council should, also, be treated in the same spirit. If these companies, or either of them, can show that they have the capital in hand, or in sight, to build a line, or lines, that will be of public benefit, that their methods are legiti mate and that they come to build roads and benefit the city and not to get charters to sell or for speculative purposes, then, properly guarding all rights, they should be met with open arms and treated liberally and generously. If too liberal charters have been granted in the past, that is the very best reason why prudence should be exercised in the future. It is very easy to grant charters, but it is often very difficult to get rid of them. The city ought to welcome everybody and every company that will bring money, enterprise and inhabitants to our midet, but the Councils should be prudent while being liberal.

A TEMPEST BREWING.

The Prohibition party threatens to be worse torn up on its tariff plank than on its suffrage plank. This means nothing and nobody cares for it, but that has become a vital question since the Democrats have indorsed Cleveland's construction of the platform of '84, and urged the immediate passage of Mills's freetrade bill. Wishing to make a strong platform the committee on resolutions reported : "Revenue may properly be raised on import duties and by an equitable assessment upon the property and legitimate business of the country." When this came before the convention all that referred to "equitable assessment" was stricken out as smacking too much of direct taxation, yet it appears in all the printed platforms as pledging the party to "equitable assessments on property and business." But this was not the end of amendments. Thursday evening, Mr. A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, not willing to be tied to the free-trade doctrine that might be taught by the resolution, and being a protectionist. moved to amend the resolution so as to read: "Revenue may be properly raised by import duties, and imposed on such articles of import as will give protection both to the manufacturing employer

Mr. St. John, pronounced the amendment carried, a motion to reconsider was lost, and the convention proceeded at once to nominations. But in none of the platforms as published by the organs of the party does this protection amendment appear, while the direct-tax clause is still retained. Of course no practical harm can come of it, for no one expects to elect anybody on the ticket; but honest protectionists protest loudly against being made to countenance the un-American idea of free trade and direct taxation. They see much more in this than in the woman question, and the tempest threatens to be a boisterous as the size of the tea-pot will allow. The party had better let deep things alone and confine itself to the one idea.

A DELEGATE from the State of Illinois, one of the most prominent Republicans of that State, writes as follows to a friend in Indian-

"I am happy to know you are hopeful, and that the General's [Harrison] candidacy is gaining strength. There seems to be upon the very surface of the situation a strong evidence that our boomers referred to in my last letter have made and are making a mistake, not only in forcing the presidential bee into the bonnets of the judiciary, but in brushing aside all our best workers in Indiana, upon whom we must rely to carry the State; and that, too, when Illinois cannot reasonably lay claim to additional honors. Booming a citizen of Indiana, other that General Harrison, at this time for the presidency. casts a shadow upon the Republican party of that State, in the nature of a want of confidence in its capability to make a judicious choice from among those best known for their services and ability to carry the State at the presidential election. By taking Harrison we take Indiana at once out from among the doubtful States; or rather, we keep her in the Republican ranks; and the electoral vote would stand as follows: Sure Republican States, with Indiana, 197; necessary to an election, 201. Four votes needed from the doubtful States, Connecticut, 6; New Jersey, candidate. With Harrison at the head of the Republican national ticket, and the wellknown position of the Harrisons before the people, for even generations, in favor of securing national prosperity by elevating, protecting, and making prosperous the industries of our own country, it would hardly be a sur-prise if all these doubtful States go Republican. Cleveland and his free-trade argument tend rather toward such a result than other-

"I am confident that the action of the Democratic convention at St. Louis makes it absolutely necessary to accept Indiana through the acceptance of ber workers and their propositions, knowing they are only such as are to the credit of our party. If you succeed it means success for the Republican party."

COLONEL MCCLURE calls attention in his Philadelphia Times to the warnings of the Chicago Tribune, that there is danger of political revolution in the West and Northwest on account of the tariff question, and adds: "Who can doubt that both Massachusetts and Illinois will be as doubtful as New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut on the great issue now clearly defined and accepted for 1888?" Evidently the Colonel was so abserbed in the St. Louis convention that he had not read the news from Oregon. Had he done so he would have noticed that the Tribune's warnings about the West had no foundation.

THE Omaha World thinks it detects "bitter factional undercurrents" in the Republican party, and says "this shows that the Republican bosses really believe there is a good chance of winning. Bitter factional under-currents never develope where there are no spoils to divide." Does the World account for the bitter factional undercurrents in its own party on the same theory?

In September, 1886, Judge Thurman said to a party of visitors: "I am only waiting for the grim ferryman to row me over the Styr." Evidently the Judge has concluded to postpone that boat ride until after he takes one up Salt river next fall.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Belva Lockwoop's emblem is a delicate lace handkerchief of plain white-in contradistingtion to the bandanna.

PUGET SOUND Argus: Harrison and Hawley, or Harrison and Phelps-either ticket would PITTSBURG Chronicle: There was a very nar-

row escape from working Mrs. Cleveland into

the platform in some shape. PHILADELPHIA Press: If Mr. Cleveland had written two free-trade messages instead of one the Republican majority in Oregon might have

run up to 10,000. PHILADELPHIA Press: There is abundant reason for believing that the Gresham vote in the Chicago convention will be like unto a squab -biggest when first hatched.

seem to be gradually gathering about the standard of Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew would make an excellent Vice-president. SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER'S comment on the

CLEVELAND Leader: New York Republicans

nomination of Thurman: "Gentlemen," he said to a group of expectant Democrats, "you have nominated a pocket-handkerchief." DENVER Republican: Every Republican President has hailed from the West. The prestige of

that should have due weight in the Chicago Convention. KANSAS CITY Star: Judge Gresham's "religion" has already been lugged into the presidential canvass. It had been hoped that there would be no room in the campaign this year for ab-

success belongs to the West, and this is a fact

LOUISVILLE Commercial: If "Joe" McDonald lives long enough he may yet find himself being dragged over the country as the tail of a presi dential ticket. Everything comes to the Democrat who waits.

THE name of Senator Allison will be presented at Chicago by John P. Dolliver, one of the delegates-at-large from Iowa. Mr. Dolliver is the young Western orator who attracted much attention in the campaign of 1884 by his fluent

and ornamental, as well as pithy speeches. THE habit of using a red bandanna was begot ten years ago by Allen G. Thurman from asso ciation with Emile Gregoire, a French emigrant who taught the Onio statesman how to speak "the polite language" and use a highly-colored handkerchief. Thus, in a remote way, France was responsible for the most picturesque feature of the St. Louis convention.

THE Philadelphia Press, which has been publishing biographical sketches of the Republican presidential candidates, accompanies that o Judge Gresham with the following editorial comment: "Judge Gresham's record is a most onorable one. His capacity is unquestioned, and his career above represch. He is unfortunate in the kind of support he has been receiving, and will be weak before the convention in being antagonized by a strong candidate from his own State."

THE New York Tribune publishes an interview with Horace Walbridge, a leading Republican of Toledo, who speaks very highly of John york man, Depew, would run like a scared wolf. I know what is said about his being weak in the Northwestern States, but he is also strong there. Every railroad employe would be his active political worker. That means a great deal. I look on Alger as a good man, and Gen. Ben Harrison as exceptionally strong."

KINGSTON (N. Y.) Freeman: With the nomition of Thurman, Indiana is hopelessly lost to the Democrats, and the vice-presidency is also thrown away. This is a wrong to the Na-tion, for Cleveland himself is likely to drep dead paign is to be fought.

at any moment, and was actually seen in Washington last week by a reliable gentleman, who eserts that he was so feeble that he had to be supported by a friend on either side. The country demands a strong, healthy, sober man, in the prime of life, for the vice-presidency. With such candidates as the Democratic party has put in nomination the situation becomes one of continuous emergency, as disturbing to business as the threat of the Mills bill.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

PRINCESS BEATRICE BATTENBURG is taking a variety of internal and outward methods for the reduction of her obesity, which threatens to be-

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is now regarded as one of the leading authorities on dress in London. She is seldom seen without a parasol with a stick serving as a walking cane.

HON, HENRY W. HILLIARD, who was American minister to Brazil under Hayes, claims that it was he who fixed the date for the emancipation of slaves in that country in November, 1880. A New York art-dealer has invented a novel picture frame. It is of broad oak, with real bars half an inch thick, colored to look like iron. set across it from side to side. Imitation hinges on one side and a very real-looking padlook on the other increase the resemblance to the barred door of a cage. With a picture of the head of a lion or rather beast behind it the effect is very startling, if not strictly artistic.

HANNIBAL HAALIN'S son, Frank Hamlin, was graduated from a Boston law-school yesterday, being salutatorian of the class of '88. The old gentleman is bowed with weight of years, but not of woe. His hair is silvery, but his large, full, dark and kindly eyes retain much of their pristine fire, and his strong, clearly cut features Hannibal, though he never crossed the Aips.

AND now it is denied that George Washington was the first President of the United States, it being claimed that John Hancock, who was president of the Continental Congress for years before the Constitution was adopted, first exercised that function in his executive capacity. This is on a par with the Hibernian professor, of Philadelphia, who claims that the Irish first Christianized America, backing it up by saying that Irish monks first introduced Christianity into Iceland, and that that is really a part of the American continent. Some people like to dispute well-established historical facts, thinking they show a superior wisdom over common mortals in so doing.

THE Medical Record says: "A large fortune swaits the man who will devise a remedy which will keep the flies from worrying the horse in the summer, and at the same time will not kill the horse. Carbolic acid washes, the aromatic oils, especially pennyroyal, and various other drugs, to say nothing of mechanical appliances. have all been used, but with only temporary benefit. The oil of bay is said to be particularly efficient and to be extensively used in Switzer-land and the south of France." But the first thing for us to do is not to dock the horses tails. Short tails may look very "English, you know," but the practice of taking away from a poor horse the long tail which it uses as a fly switch is none the less cruel and selfish, and probably found its origin in the laziness of

EMPEROR FREDERICK is as fond of the violet as his father was of the cornflower. The vases in his room are kept filled with violets; the curtains and carpets are violet-colored; the loyal Berliners wear violets as a token of their devotion to the Kaiser; they figure in advertisements of all sorts. The enormous trade which is being done in violets in Paris this year is reported to be due to a discovery recently made by a wellknown author. He has got a sight of the recipe used by the Empress Josephine as a means for rendering her "beautiful forever," and to which she owed that marvelous tint which was the wonder and despair of the French ladies of the time. The wife of Napoleon used to have boiling milk poured over a basin full of violet flowers, and with this decoction she bathed her face and neck every morning. No sooner was this old secret brought to light than the Parisian ladies began to order great basketfuls of violets to be left at the doors daily, and this home-made cosmetic is reported to be in daily use this season by thousands.

THE late Rev. James Freeman Clarke once told that in the early days of phrenology a traveling lecturer at a gathering of gentlemen at Louisville, Ky., examined the heads of some of the preachers present, Dr. Clarke's among the rest. After the examination the phrenologies was a little shy of giving the results to the company assembled, and only did so upon persua sion. It then proved that the result of his beeitation was that no one of these gentlemen had those especial organs which are supposed to belong to "religiosity," but that each of them showed a certain balance of faculty which, among people who do not know well what religion is, is more generally ascribed to business men, or what are termed "practical men." The clergymen thus characterized were all interested in the statement. All of them agreed in what no one said more earnestly than Dr. Clarke, that they had been called into the profession by the wish to be of use to their fellowmen, and by the conviction that this profession gave them a chance to be of use. They all intimated that if mere faculty at religious expression or abandonment of one's self to religious excitement were the chief requisites of a minister they had mistaken their calling.

Why do they say a man is "fast"
Who goes from bad to worse!
Because it is the fast man, dear, Who'll reach the devil first. -Chicago Tribune.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE RE seems to be no doubt that the St. Louis ticket will get the electoral vote of the London press by an immense majority.-Pittaburg Dis-

Ar the age of 75 years Mr. Thurman is not what he used to be. But according to Washington and other reports Mr. Cleveland hasn't changed much. - Detroit Tribune. In the utterance of the Democratic convention on the subject of civil-service reform a

person with a good ear can easily hear the faint squeak of the Widow McGinnis's pig.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.) THE oftener Mr. Cleveland thus draws the line at places like Allentown and Youngstown,

the harder he makes it for his apologists to discover the great and good motives which control his vetoes.—Philadelphia American. THE devil can occasionally quote Scriptures, we are told. So it is but fair to assume that Dan Voorhees can tell the truth occasionally. We believe he told the Democrats some homely

facts in regard to the situation in Indiana. -Peoria Transcript. THE Democrats are always picking up old Re-publican politics. Now they seem to be going to select a blood-red banner-or bandannerfor their campaign flag, after jeering at the Republicans for years for holding aloft the bloody shirt.—New York Mail and Express.

THE Democrats have not gotten much encouragement out of the two State elections so far this year. They made great efforts to carry Rhode Island and Oregon and failed in both. This is evidently not the year for a break in the solid Republican column.-Iowa State Register. An esteemed Democratic contemporary says

we must allow the negro to work out his own destiny," which, to some extent, is true. The negro, however, spent so many years in working out his owner's destiny that he is considerably behindhand on his later contract.-Phila-ONE interesting feature of the Oregon election is the marked falling off in the Prohibition vote. It was a part of the Democratic scheme to defeat the Republicans by encouraging the thirdparty movement, but Oregon voters seem to

have recognized the real purpose of the movement under its flimsy disguise. - Boston Journal WITH a strong, clean candidate, with a platform of meaning principles, the Republicans would have good cause to hope and expect to carry the States of Indiana. New Jersey. and Connecticut; and earrying them it would elect its candidate, even though New York should be captured by the Democrats.—Philadelphia ALL then that can be said is that, as to candi-

dates, the Democracy have presented, unques tionably, their strongest and most available men; but they have put them upon a policy and a platform that the business interests of the country must feel to be hostile and probably fatal to their prosperity. Now for Chicago

WITH a ticket composed of leaders of generally recognized fitness, and with a platform perfectly explicit and decisive, there is no good reason why the Republicans should not come successful out of the campaign. They may not be able to gain New York, but they should not lose either Indiana, New Jersey, or Connecticut. There is nothing in either the Democratic ticket or platform to render a Republican victory impossible. -Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Issue.

Detroit Tribune.

It is the principle of protection vs. the doctrine of free trade, and on that issue this cam-

CHICAGO NOMINATION

INDIANA FOR BARRISON.

Benjamin Harrison the Man the Democrate Fear and the Man for Republican Victory. peech of Hon. D. V. Baker, at Portland, Jay county. Who are the most available men for Republic ans to nominate? Who will be the most popular-who are in every way worthy? Who are the candidates who can sweep the Union, with the glorious shouts of an overwhelming and stu-

pendous Republican victory.

I answer: for President, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and for Vice president, Hon.
William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey. As "Old Tippecanoe" swept the Nation in 1840, the other Harrison can sweep it now. No greater Harrison ever wore the name than our Harri-

I am for Gen. Benjamin Harrison for President. He hails from Indiana, our own callant State! He is Buckeye by birth, with Virginia and Jersey blood mixed—the best that ever was shed for American liberty and American independence. Our noble, able and gallant candidate-he whom "Fighting Joe Hooker" commended for promotion to the immortal Lincoln -we dare commend him to the Republicans of America. Listen! Hear, Republicans of Americal Our Harrison is the ablest lawyer in Indiana; as brave on the field of battle as was Old Tippecanoe, whose blood flows in his veins -blood kept pure by pure deeds: stock that has not degenerated, but nobly preserved—this is our Harrison! our gallant leader, who redeemed

Indiana from the Democracy in 1886.

Indiana says to the Republicans of the Nation-Gen. Ben Harrison never faltered or swerved in the front of any contest where the Republican banner waved in the front. Our Harrison in the face of his foes, bore that Republican banner to victory and made Indiana a Republican State—do you hear it!—in 1886. Republicans of Americal be not deceived by either mugwumps or Democrats. They fear Harrison more than any other man in your ranks. As with no just cause they hated Blaine—feared and admired him both—admired him for his supererity, and dreaded him because of his mighty power-so do the same foes dread the name of Gen. Benjamin Harrison-next to that of James G. Blaine.

Harrison came on Indiana seil not rich, bus poor. Step by step, nobly and grandly he has fought his way to the place he holds in the hearts of the people! Not by the great deeds and a great name of honored ancestry has he ascended the ladder—but by the power God has given him; by his will; by his work, his bravery as a soldier, his great talent as a lawver—he stands to-day the foremost man on Indiana soil, and the peer of the greatest man of any State. diana is a Democratic State? Under the lead ership of Geo. Harrison (in the faces of Voorhees, McDonald and Gray) the Republicane in in 1886 redeemed Indiana-elected the entire Republican State ticket. In that glorious Republican victory, here in Indiana, Mr. Gresham was not known to be in the procession-in front or rear. That not one voice was raised in the Indiana Republican State convention in Mr. G.'s behalf, was not a surprise-it was not expected. Harrison not only led the Republican State ticket to victory—the State officers all being elected by from 4,000 to 6,000 is 386-but he made a most glorious fight for the United States senatorship. Harrison carried Indiana by 10,000 majority on the legislative districts—gerrymandered to give fifty Demo ratic majority-Harrison reduced it to twoand had they not turned out a Republican State Senator, elected by 710 majority, and put a Democrat in his place, it would have been a tie, and that is how David Turple is a United States Sepator from Indiana-went in by throwing out a Republican State Senator, elected by 710 majority, and placing in his stead the Demograt beat by 710 to vote against Harrison -Turpie, the Senator, in the face of 10,000 majority, for Harrison of the people's votes!

The popular vote once declared for Abraham

Lincoln in Illinois, for Senator, while the Legis-lature elected Mr. Douglas. Lincoln was not the loser in the end, neither may Harrison be, in the end. He can carry Indiana by 40,000 for President-do it easily. Republicans of the country! General Harrison has been several times a candidate, and never was there one time that he did not run shead of his ticket. Harrison is Indiana's choice—her only choice! The choice of the Republicans of all the counties of Indiana, in a State delegate convention, where no other man's name was ever mentioned. In-diana is solid for Harrison, any other talk is from mugwumps and a subsidized press of a city that will likely some day want another Republican national convention. A city that guaranteed "fair play" to the friends of all the candidates, and her press now hired to boom a mugwump and abuse all the prominent names that are to come before the convention! That is Gresham's mugwump Chicago fair play with a rengeance! Harrison has friends all over the broad prairies of Illinois who will roll into Chisago to be heard. Indiana helped Lincoln's iends in the national convention of 1860, and rallied to his help and aided to nominate him!

Does not Indiana deserve "fair play" for Har-ison on the part of Illinois? Will not Illinois epublicans come to Harrison's support and condemn the men and the methods to injure Harrison with the name of Gresham, who is not real candidate-whose name is only a cover for tricks behind the scenes-as the proceedings of the convention will develop and make plain! If other States come to Harrison's support in convention, and make him the candidate of the Republican party—and with a good, able, pure man like Phelps, of New Jersey, or Hawley, of Connecticut, for Vice-president—the Nation will be carried-every Northern State will wheel into line, and the two Virginias and old Kentucky (only 17,000 to overcome) will aweep into the Republican column with their electoral votes for Harrison. Tennessee, North Carolina, and a few other States with a large element of old Whig strength and Republican force and thunvictors-they will not wish to be left-as Cleveland will be left-all the old Whig States will rally under the banner of the noble and worthy grandson of "old Tippecanoe." The fires. of the revolution will light up the bills, and valleys, and mountains of both the Virginias, the contagion will spread-New York, under Cleve-land boss rule, will be glad to get out-and with Harrison as our standard-bearer the great Empire State will come to the front with an oldtime Republican majority. It will be the mighty revolution of 1840 repeated on a larger scale. The first Benjamin Harrison was the compeer of Washington, Peyton Randolph, Patrick Henry, the two Lees and Thos. Jefferson; the glorious memories of those names associated with the lder Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the immortal Declaration of Indepen That a great-grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration is a candidate-the tongue of slander will be silenced when the people know the nobility and purity of our manthat the old blood still flows, that the old stock still lives, and in the of General Harrison, of Indiana, bas not degenerated, but is noble, pure and good as in the days that tried men's souls! When his great anestor added his name with the other Virginia delegates to the Declaration of American Independence—the people of this country! wherever there's a State represented by a star on the grand old flag (the Harrison banner will wave) -the people will be represented-

From ocean to ocean Hear the mighty commotion."
In tones of thunder—words blunt—

Tis Harrison marching to the front. From all over the broad land-the old Whige. who went over to the Democracy, will stop to tell their sons and grandsons of the memorable ampaign of 1840, and will cry out: "Boys, by the glorious memories of the days of '76, by the sacred memory of 'Old Tippecance'—they say reatest of all the Harrisons. Boys! Grover leveland has had one term; no ordinary man was ever twice elected President-Grover Cleveand is cut out. Let us make a clean sweep for

That will be the result if General Harrison is made the Republican candidate—he will sweep the country in victory.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Democratic Fear that General Harrison Will Receive the Nomination. Washington (Ind) Gazette.

There is a significant fact in this matter of Gen. Benjamin Harrison's candidacy for the presidential nomination which strongly recomnepds itself to Republican attention and which a bound to be felt in the Chicago convention; this, the strong fear among Indiana Democrate that General Harrison will be the Republican nominee. Their apprehensions in this direction have led the Democratic newspapers of the State to bend their entire energies to the end that the outside Republicans might be induced to think that the General is not the choice of Hoosier Republicans. Misrepresentations of the grossest character have been printed and reprinted, and no effort has been spared which might have the effect to create an erropeous imnod of the indiana situation

The name of Judge Gresham has been bandled about by these terror stricken Democratic editors in the vain hope that a quarrel between the friends of Gresham and Harrison might weaken Harrison. The effect of this has been different, however, from that intended. The candidacy of the gallant gentlemen to whom the Republicans of Illicots have given their ringing indorsement has suffered incalculable injury at the hands of the Democracy of Indiana Republicans do not ask their old enemy to choose the Republican candidate for President, and they naturally look with no small degree of suspiction upon the man the Democrats are choose